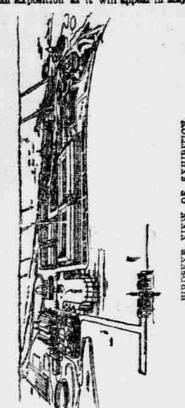
## AT CHICAGO IN '93.

Magnificence of the Display Can Be Appreciated.

## THE STUPENDOUS STRUCTURES

The Various Buildings Will Present All An clent and Modern Styles of Architecture-Arrangments for Visitors.

It is at last possible to form some idea of the magnificence of the World's Celumbian Exposition as it will appear in May,



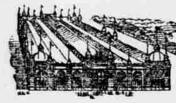
1893. By common consent the buildings which have been designed to house the various exhibits have been termed palaces, a title which their magnificent propor tions and artistic lines have fully earned It is doubtful if such an aggregation of pulatial structures has ever been gathered together within such a compass. Seven stupendous buildings, any one of which will cover more ground than the national Capitol at Washington, monuments alike to the genius of the architects as well as the progress of national architecture, fitting temples in which to celebrate the anmiversary of an event of unequaled im-portance in the history of the western continent-such will be the World's Fair edifices at Chicago in 1893.

The birdseye view herewith presented gives a fair idea of what the Exposition will look like. The grouping of the buildings, which was the work of Mr. John W. Root, consulting architect of the board, has been pronounced perfect.

Ex-President Gage, in his annual address to the shareholders of the Illinois corporation, thus referred to the general layout of the fair grounds and buildings:

By reason of the greater picturesqueness of a lake shore site, and the superior accessibility of Jackson Park, both by water and land, and for the additional reason that, being now for the most part unimproved, it is more readily adaptable to our purposes, Jackson Park has been chosen as the principal site of the fair. The eighty acres at the north which are

now laid out and under cultivation form brtasmall fraction of the entire area of this park, which extends a mile farther south, padening constantly along the curving shore of the lake. In this unimproved portion, much of which is thickly wooded with native trees, the ground is being prepared for a system of lagoons and canal from 100 to 800 feet wide, which, with the broad, grassy terraces leading down to them, will pass the principal buildings, in close a wooded island 1,800 feet long and form a circuit of three miles navigable by



These canals, which will be crossed by many bridges, will connect with the take at two points; one at the southern limit of the present improved portion of the park and the other more than half a mile farther eanth at the great main court of the Expo sition. At this point, extending eastward into the lake 1,200 feet, will be piers which will afford a landing place for the lake steamers, and inclose a harbor for the picturesque little pleasure boats of all epochs and nations which will carry passengers along the canals, stopping at numerous landing places.

This harbor will be bounded on the east, far out in the lake, by the long columned facade of the Casino, in whose free spaces crowds of men and women, protected by its ceiling of gay awnings, can look east to the lake and west to the long vista between the main edifices, as far as the gilded dome of the Administration Building. The first motable object in this vista will be the colossal Statue of Liberty rising out of the la goon at the point where it enters the land, protected by moles which will carry sculptared columns emblematic of the thirteen priginal states of our Union.

The main building, extending northwestward a third of a mile, will be devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, and will receive from all nations the rich products of modern workmanship. Recalling archi tecturally the period of the classic revival, it has the vivacity, the emphatic joyousness of that awakening epoch. The low lines of its sloping roof, supported by rows of arches, will be relieved by a cen trai dome over the great main catrance, and emblematic statuary and floating ban ners will add to its festive character. The orth elevation of the classic edifice devoted to agriculture will show a long arcade be-

of a spacious open plaza, adorsed with statuary and fountains, with flower beds and terraces, sloping at the east down to the main lagoon. North of the plaza will be the two buildings devoted to Mines and Electricity, the latter bristling with points and pinnacles, as if to entrap from the air the intangible elements whose achieve-

ments it will display.

South of the plaza will be Machinery
Hall, with its power house at the southeast corner. A subway at the west will pass under the terminal railway loop of the Illinois Central road to the circular Machinery Annex within. North of this railway loop, and along the western limit of the park, will be the Transportation Building. Still farther north, lying west of the north branch of the lagoon, will ex-tend the long, shining surfaces and the gracefully curving roof of the Crystal Palce of Horticulture.

Following the lagoon northward one will pass the Women's Building, and east-ward will reach the island devoted to the novel and interesting Fisheries Exhibit, shown in an effective, low roofed Romanesque structure, flanked by two vast circular aquaria, in which the spectator can look upward through clear waters and study the creatures of ocean and river. This building will be directly west of the northern opening of the system of lagoons into Lake Michigan, and in a straight line with the Government Building and the Main Building, which extend along the lake

shore to the southeast. North of the lagoon which bounds this fisheries island lies

the present improved portion of Jackson Park. which will be reserved for the buildings of the states and of foreign govern-ments. The Illinols Building will occupy a commanding position bere, its classic dome being visible over the long la-goon from the Cantral Plaza Along the Midway Plaisance will be placed a number of special exhibits like the historical series of human dwellings, repro-ductions of famous streets, etc., and it is probable that some of these

may overflow into Washington THE PROCTOR TOWER. Park. At the junction of the Midway Plaisance with Jackson Park is the site chosen for the Proctor Tower, which, rising 1,100 feet in the air, will command a majestic view of the beautiful grounds and buildings brilliant with light and color, and the great city lying between bound-less levels of land and see.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The most imposing and beautiful of all the great palaces to be erected on the World's Fair grounds will be the Adminis-tration Building. It will be the most ornate, and, in proportion to its size, much the most costly of them all. Standing on high ground in the center of a grand court formed by Machinery Hall on the south. the twin buildings for electricity and mines and mining on the north, and on the west the great transportation loop encircling the mammoth Machinery Annex, it will command a magnificent view eastward, across an arm of the lagoon lying between Agricultural Hall and the gigantic struct ure for manufactures and liberal arts to the embracing moles of the inner harbor with their shield crowned columns em blematical of the thirteen original states, to the lofty statue of Columbus, to the ornamental Greek Casino at the pier's end, and to the vast expanse of Lake Michigan beyond.

The building, with its great gilded dome, towering up 250 feet, will be the most conspicuous object on the grounds, save only the Proctor Tower, a mile or more to the northward, and from it the view to the eastward will be up destionably t beautiful which the Exposition will afford.
Richard M. Hunt, of New York, presi-

dent of the American Institute of Architects, and also of the board of World's Fair architects, is the designer. It is the unanimous opinion of his associate architects that he has presented the finest conception possible within the limitations of the sum made available for the construc tion of the edifice. This sum is \$650,000. According to Mr. Hunt's plans the build

ing, which covers an area 225 feet square, consists of four pavilions 84 feet square one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and sonnected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, leaving in the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which is n grand entrance to the building. The general design is in the style of the French Renaissance carried out in the academic manner of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The first great story is in the Dorie order, of heroic proportions, surmounted by a lofty balustrade and baving great piers at the angles of each pavilion crowned with

soulpture. The second story, with its lofty colonnade, is in the louic order. Externally the design may be divided in its height into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, correspo in height with the various buildings grouped about it, which are about & feel high. The second stage, which is of the



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING height, is a continuation of the cen tral rotunda, 175 feet square, surround proportions, it being 30 feet wide and 40 eet high, with columns four feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by staircases and elevators from the four principal halls, and is interrupted at the

angles by corner pavilions crowned with domes and groups of statuary.

The third stage consists of the base of the great dome, 30 feet in height and oc-

octagonal base are large sculptured eagles, and along the springing lines are panels, with rich garlands. This great dome will be gilded, and, rising at the and of the long vistas, which open up in every direction, across the lagoons and between the adjoin-ing palatial buildings, will form a fitting crown to the first and second stages.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, will be 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed, and covered by semicircular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches will be the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunds.

The interior features of the building will even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggin thirty feet square, giv-ing access to the offices and provided with broad circular stairways and swift running elevators. Internally the rotunda is octagonal in form, the first story being composed of eight enormous arched openings corresponding in size to the arches of the great entrances. Above these arches is a frieze twenty-seven feet in width, the panels of which are filled with tablets borne by figures carved in low relief and covered with commemorative inscriptions.

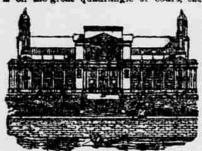
The principal story of the rotunda is crowned with a richly decorated cornice, on the shelving top of which is a contin nons balcony on the same level as the col-onnade outside, and from which can be viewed the vast interior. Above the bal-cony is the second story, fifty feet in height The walls are embellished with pilasters, between which a frieze of windows is placed, giving light to the rotunds from the rear wall of the surrounding colon

From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening fifty feet in diameter, transmitting light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep pan elings, richly moided, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunds will rival if not surpass the celebrated domes of similar character in the world.

As to the uses of the Administration Building, each of the corner pavilions, which are four stories in height, will be divided into large and small offices for the various departments of the administration and lobbies and toilet rooms. The ground floor contains in one pavilion the fire and police departments, with cells for the detention of prisoners; in the second pavil-ion the offices of ambulance service, the physician and pharmacy, the foreign department and the information bureau; in the third pavilion the postoffice and a bank, and in the fourth the offices of pub lic comfort and a restaurant.

ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

The Electrical Building occupies an area 350 feet 11% inches in extreme width, and 708 feet 7% inches in extreme length; th area covered by the building is 211,190 square feet, or 4.85 acres, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great quadrangle or court, the



north front faces the lagoon, the west front is opposite the Manufacturers' Build-

ing, and the east faces the Mines Building. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by transent of the same width and height. Th nave and the transept have a pitched roof. with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clear story windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 93 feet in height and pro-

vided with skylights. The second story is composed of aseries of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand st cases. There are subordinate staircases in the four corners of the building. The area of the galleries in the second story, as at present arranged, is 118,543 square feet, or 2.7 acres, but there is capacity for extension of this area if necessar

The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters 8 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches Above is an attic story 8 feet high, the total height of the walls from the grade outside being 68 feet 6 inches. This order is divided into bays 23 feet wide, this dimension serving as the module of propor tion for the plan of the whole building. In the center of each of the four sides is an entrance pavilion, against which the

higher roof of the nave or transept abuts. The north pavilion is placed between the two great apsidal or semicircular projec-tions of the building; it is flanked by two towers 195 fees high. The central feature is a great semicircular window, above which, 103 feet from the grade, is a colonnade forming an open loggia or gallery, commanding a view over the lagoon and all the north parts of the ground. Access

to the leggia is obtained by elevators. The east and west central pavilions are composed of two towes 168 feet 6 inches high, between which the transept roof finishes in a gable or pediment with a row of windows beneath, giving light to the transept. In front of these two payillons there is a great portico, composed of the Corinthian order, with full columns. Within this portico is an inner porch, forming a vesti-bule in each case.

The south pavilion is a he to agriculture will show a long arcade behind Corinthian columns, supporting a series of triple arches and three low graceful domes.

The lofty octagonal dome of the Administration Building forms the central point of the architectural scheme. Rising from the columned stories of its square base 220 feet into the air it will stand in the center. At each angle of the light the interior. At each angle of the light the order things continuous with the order than columns continuous with the order.

of the facades. This arch is crowned by a gable or pediment with smaller gables on the returns, and surmounted by an attic, the whole reaching the height of 143 feet. In the center of this niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colousal statue of Franklin, whose illustrices name intimately con-nects the early history of the Republic with one of the most important discoveries made in the phenomena of electricity. In

made in the phenomena of electricity. In order to carry out this idea, on the frieze of the great order around the niche appears the Latin inscription, "Bripuis coolo ful-men sceptrumque tyrannis." At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. In-termediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low, square dome upon an open lantern. There are thus ten spires and four domes, which combins to give to the otherwise rigid horizontal lines of the

building an effect of lightness and anima-tion in accord, it is hoped, with the purposes of the building. All these towers are composed of one or more orders of architecture, with open more orders of architecture, with open arches, interior domes and balustrades. The entablature of the great Corinthian order breaks around each of the pilasters of the four fronts, and above each pilaster in the attic order is a pedestal bearing a lofty mast for the display of banners by day and electric lights by night. Of these

masts there will be in all fifty-four. The first story of the building is indicated in these facades between the great pilasters of the Corinthian order, by a subordinate Ionic order, with full columns and pilasters, forming an open screen in front of the windows of this story. Above this Ionic order is an order of arches in front of the windows of the second story. This Ionic order is converted into an ar eade where it passes in front of the north pavilion, forming there an open portice with a wide balcony above looking toward the lagoona
All this exterior ordonnance is carried

out strictly according to the formulas of the Italian Renaissance, all the architects employed upon the buildings forming the great quadrangle or square having agreed to use a strictly scholastic form of architectural expression, similar in respect to the height of the order, but varying in regard to its character and distribution. In



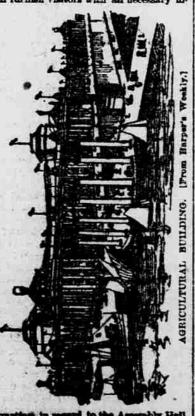
this way, by frequent comparison of designs, they have endeavored to obtain for the quadrangle, which is the main architectural feature of the Exposition, a unity of feeling, recalling in scale and characte the most displified and important manifestations of architecture obtained in the

baths and forums of classic times.

According to agreement among the architects of the buildings around the quadrangle, the Electricity Building will, like the rest, have an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments friezes, panels and spandrils will receive a decoration of figures in relief, with archiectural motifs, the general tendency of which will be to illustrate the purposes of the building. It is intended that the friezes of the Ionic order shall bear in each bay the name of a discoverer or inventor associated with the development of the science of electricity, thus setting forth a biographical history of the science.

In the design of this building it is pro-posed by the architects to so devise its dealls and general outlines that they may be capable of providing an electric illu-mination by night on a scale hitherto unknown, the flagstaffs, the open porticoes cially being array with this in view. It is proposed that the hemicycle or niche which forms the south porch shall have either a great chandeher or crown of lights suspended from the osnter of the half dome, or shall be provided with electric lights masked behin umphal arch which forms the opening of the niche.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS. One of the most desirable and interesting features of the Exposition will be the pronosed Live Stock and Acrientanial Assembly Hall, the erection of which is now as red. This building will probably connec Machinery Hall with the Agricultural Building fronting on the main court of the Exposition grounds, and will be conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railroad. It will be a very handsome building, and will undoubtedly be the comon meeting point for all persons interes ed in live stock and agricultural pursuits. On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, will be located a bureau of information, in charge of attendants, who



ent live stock associations of every charac-ter, where such associations can meet and have their secretaries in constant attendance, thus affording this important industry ample headquarters near the live stock exhibit and the Agricultural Build-

On this floor there will also be large and handsomely equipped waiting rooms, with fireplaces for ladies, lounging rooms for gentlemen and ample toilet facilities. Broad stairways will lead from the first floor into the Assembly room, which will have a seating capacity of about fifteen hundred. This Assembly room will fur-nish facilities for lectures, which will be



delivered by gentlemen eminent in their

special fields of work, embracing every interest connected with live stock, agricultpre and its allied industries.

When one considers that in this room almost daily there will be lectures delivered, papers read and discussions had, conducted by eminent specialists from all parts of the world, the importance of such a build ing for educational purposes is apparent. Taken in connection with the exhibits, this feature will make that part of the Exposition devoted to live stock, agriculture and horticulture a complete gathering together of all that an advanced civilization is capable of producing. In the Assembly Room the most approved theories will be ad vanced and explained. On the grounds and in the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings will be the best illustrations of what can be accomplished when these the ories are put into practice.

Men who have made the dairy business, for instance, a life study will read papers and deliver lectures on matters connected with the dairy; and close at hand, in full operation, it is hoped to have a working dairy, affording a practical object lesson of the improved methods which have been applied to this industry. And so through all the branches of agriculture and horticult-ure, the Exposition as an educational means will be both theoretical and practi-

The entire second floor of the Assembly Building is given up to committee rooms, and rooms for headquarters for each and all of the different farmers' organizations in existence in this country. It will furnish a definite and pleasant home for all such or-Exposition, where each may have its secre tary or other official constantly in attend-ance to furnish information and transact other business, and where the members can hold such consultations as they may

MACHINERY HALL

The main Machinery Building will measure nre 850 feet by 500. It is spanned by three



sent the appearance of three railroad train ouses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a fifty foot gallery. The trusses are all to be built separately, and so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses, and it is hoped to have iron trusses instead of cheaper ones, which may, however, be

In each of these three long naves there is to be an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building. These will be useful in moving mushinery, and when the Exposition opens platforms will be placed on them, and visitors will view from these the entire exhibition at a great

saving of tramping.

Shafting for power will be carried on the same posts which support these traveling s. The exterior toward the stock exhibit and the railroad is to be of the plainest description. On the two sides ad-loining the grand court the exterior will, however, be rich and palatial. All the buildings on this grand plaza are designed with a view to making an effective background for displays of every kind, and in order to conform to the general richness of the court and add to the festal appearance the two facades on the court are enriched with colonnacies and other architectural The design follows classical models

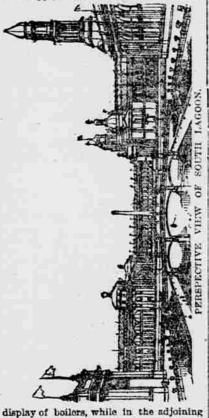
The design follows classical models throughout, the datall being borrowed from the Renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. As in all the other buildings on the cent, an arcade on the first story permits passage around the building under cover; and as in all the other buildings, the fronts will be formed of "staff," colored to an ivery tone. The ceilings of the porticose will be emphasized cellings of the portices will be emphasized with strong color.

A colonnade with a cafe at either end

orms the connecting link between Machinery and Agricultural halfs, and in the center of this colonnade is an archway portion there will be a view nearly a mile in length down the lagoon, and an obelish and fountain placed in the lagoon between the two inflidings. A crimiture and Machinery, will form a fitting southern point to

The Machinery annex will be placed in the rear of the Administration Building. and in the loop formed by the railroad tracks. It will be entered by tunnels of abways, as well as by bridges from Ma-chinery Hall and the buildings for Adminstration, Mines and Transportation. It is to be a very large, but very simple build-ing. While in the Main Machinery Building a milroad train house is the type, in the annex a mill or foundry will be considered the model for construction. It is all to be built of wood in the most simple and economical manner. Its shape, how-ever, is peculiar. It is to be annular in form, the diameter of the outer radius being 800 feet and of the inner radius 600 feet. The building will have a nave 100 feet wide, with a 50 foot wide lean-to in one story on the inside, and a 50 foot wide lean-to on the outside. Within the inner circle

will be a park in which visitors, fatigued by the hum of machinery, may rest. The annular form chiefly commends itself, be-cause a circuit electric elevated railway can run continuously around the entire main nave, and passengers in it can thus see the entire exhibit without leaving the cars, and machinery can be easily moved by this means. The power will be transmitted by shafting crossing the building at each bay with a motor at each shaft. The electrical power will be used in the annex, and steam power in the Main Machinery Building. Attached to this great annex will be the power house, convenient to the tracks for coal supply, etc., containing an immense



display of boilers, while in the adjoining portion of the Annex Building will be es-tablished the enormous plant of engines and dynamos. This will probably be the largest and most interesting display of electrical power ever made. It is possible that gas will be used instead of coal to fuel beneath the boilers, and in that gase a a building will be prepared for making it.

PERSPECTIVE OF SOUTH LAGOO The view is taken looking south through the lagoon, which lies between the building for manufacturers and that for the display of electricity. This lagoon crosses the great basin, and terminates beyond the second bridge at the obelisk and fountain. On the extreme right of the picture a por

tion of the cast front and one of the tower of the Electrical Building are visible. He yond and opposite the Building across the basis is seen part of the palace of Machinery, its eastern facade crowned with dome and towers.

On the extreme left is seen a corner of the west front of the Manufacturers' Building, and opposite this and across the basin the building for the agricultural exhibit. This building is connected with onnede in the center background, forming a great portico entrance to the live grounds farther south, and at the same time completing the monumental group on the south of the great basis. triple arch bridge spans the lagoon in the foreground, affording communication between the Electrical and Manufacturers buildings. It is only one of many such bridges which will be built in other part of the grounds. Notice to the right or the left the mai

ner of terracing. From the water rises sea wall whose coping guards access to the first terrace. In this wall gates and jet-ties will be arranged so that landings can be effected from the small boats of the park. This first terrace is the domain of the landscape gardener, and will be devoted to flowers, shrubbery and gravel walks Some four feet above this terrace is the great paved platform serving as a base to the buildings. This platform is finished with balustrades, vases and statuary, and approach to it from the first terra gained at intervals by monumental flights | E. H. KELLER, Agent, Fort Worth, Tex

This view, looking as it does down the lagoon toward the great basin, represents a part of the grounds where the buildings



are most thickly clustered; where distance are at the minimum, and where the perthen the grand scale on which the scheme ing worked out; the care and attention that has been given to produce imposing effects and magnificent vistas, and the en-ticement offered to architects and artists to create masterpieces. Surely the plan is incomparable, and its culmination will close an epoch in the history of art.

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In the Sat valley, which drains the south ern face of the Rakaposhi mountain, in Gilgit, there are three immense glaclers one of which has an island covered with pine trees and bushes on its surface, and higher up a lake or tarn of deep blue green water. Pinnacles, wedges, blocks and needles of ice, some supporting great bowl ders, add to the weird beauty of the glacier Colonel H. C. Tanner found the snow line of the Himalayas to vary in altitude, and recommends that explorers, in ascertaining this limit, should measure the altitude of those flat open spaces on which the snow-iles where it falls, and not go by snow

fields which may be drifts or in the shade.

—London Globe.

The symptoms of Scrofula are enlarged glands at the side of the neck, throat, groins, lumps in the breasts, sores on the lips, ulcerated mouth, chronic ulcers on any part of the body, red eyelids, boils, said eruptions running at the ears, and fever sores. The only medicine needed to make sores. The only medicine needed to mase-permanent wre of any orse of Serofula in La-cu-pt-a. Each bodie is accompanied with sufficient tires ons to enable any one to use the medical with perfect success and safety. Many uses of supposed cancer are cured every year by this admirable medicine. It suver full surpen used accordmedicine. It is ve give the youngest infant, and efficient in its action on matur complete lecture on the cause

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